

C 1700 *German Empire* 5-7 *Charles VI* 6 Nd 595
Treaty of Peace between His Imperial and
Catholick Majesty *Charles VI*, and His
Royal Catholick Majesty *Philip V*. Con-
cluded at *Vienna* the 30th of *April* 1725.

Treaty of Commerce between His Imperial
and Catholick Majesty *Charles VI*, and His
Royal Catholick Majesty *Philip V*. Con-
cluded at *Vienna*, *May* 1, 1725.

Treaty between the King of *Great Britain*,
the most Christian King, and the King of
Prussia. Made at *Hanover* the 3d of *Sep-*
tember 1725.



L O N D O N :

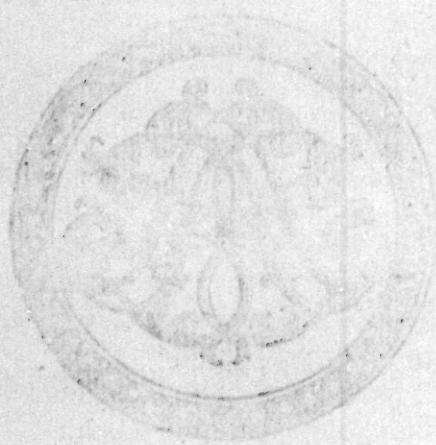
Printed by *Sam. Buckley*. 1725.

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... of Great Britain
and the King of
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L O N D O N :

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Treaty of Peace between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty *Charles VI.* and his Royal Catholick Majesty *Philip V.* Concluded at *Vienna* the 30th of *April* 1725.

In the Name of the most
holy and undivided Tri-
nity. *Amen.*

Be it known to all and every
one whom it doth or may
any way concern.

W H E R E A S, about the End of the Year 1700, when the Catholick King of Spain and the Indies, Charles II. of famous Memory, died without Issue, a long and bloody War arose about the Succession to his Kingdoms, between the most serene and most potent Prince and Lord Leopold, Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Arch-duke of Austria, &c. of most pious Memory, on the one Part; and the most serene and most potent Prince and Lord Philip V. Catholick King of Spain and the Indies, in Assistance of the most serene and most potent Prince and Lord Lewis XIV. King of France, on the other Part; into which War the holy Roman Empire, as also the most serene and most potent William King of Great Britain, and his Successor in that Kingdom the most serene and most potent Queen Anne, and the high and mighty the States General of the United Netherlands, entred afterwards as Allies: But Peace being made between them at Utrecht in the Year 1713, the War which then still continued between
A Principem

Principem Dominum Carolum Romanorum Imperatorem hujus nominis Sextum ac Imperium ex unâ, ac alterfatum Galliarum Regem ex altera parte, adhuc perdurabat; per subsequutam Anno 1714 Pacem Badensem quoq; de'etum: Tandem & illi Bellorum motus, qui alterfatam inter suam Majestatem Cæsaream Catholicam, & Regem Hispaniarum Catholicum Philippum V. adhuc fervebant, per Accessionem ad Tractatum Londini die ^{2 Augusti, St. N.} ^{22 Julii, St. V.} 1718, initum, acceptationemq; Conditionum utriq; eorum prout & Regi Sardinie in eo propositarum felici quoq; numine sedati fuerunt; certis Articulis inter eos adhucdum controversis ad particularem Congressum subinde in Urbe Cameraci institutum, remissis, sub Amicis Mediatoriis Officiis serenissimi & potentissimi Regis Galliarum Ludovici XV. ac serenissimi & potentissimi Regis Magnae Britanniae Georgii definiendis: Quo quidem in loco per Plenipotentarios ab omnibus partibus eò missos sub præfatâ Mediatione à triennio abhinc operosè quidem, verum ob varia impedimenta absq; fructu expectato, allaboratum fuit; quod ipsum, cum & spes nulla felicioris in futurum successus affulgeret, in causa erat, quod serenissimus Hispaniarum Rex Catholicus Consilium cepit, dicta adhuc controversa Pacta cum sua Majestate Cæsareâ & Catholicâ in ipsâ Urbe Viennensi per Ministros utrinq; ad id opus cum plenâ potestate munitos amicè definiendi. Ad quod sua Majestas Cæsarea Catholica celsissimum Principem ac Dominum Eugenium Sa-

the most serene and most potent Prince and Lord Charles VI. Emperor of the Romans, and the Empire, on the one Part, and the aforesaid King of France on the other Part, was likewise ended by the Peace of Baden which followed in the Year 1714. and at length that War also which still remained between his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty and the Catholick King of Spain Philip V. was happily brought to an End, by the Accession to the Treaty made at London the ^{22 of August, N. S.} ^{22d of July, O. S.} 1718, and by the Acceptance of the Terms therein proposed to each of them, and to the King of Sardinia; certain Articles still controverted between them being referred to a special Congress afterwards opened at Cambray, to be decided through the friendly mediatorial Offices of the most serene and most potent King of France Lewis XV. and of the most serene and most potent George King of Great Britain; The Plenipotentiaries sent by all the Parties to that Place, having for three Years taken great Pains, under the aforesaid Mediation, but by Reason of various Difficulties, without the expected Effect: This, and there being no Hope of any happier Success for the future, was the Reason that induced the most serene Catholick King of Spain to take a Resolution to adjust amicably with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty in the City of Vienna, by Ministers provided on both Sides with full Powers for that Purpose, the said Articles yet remaining in Dispute. To which End his Imperial and Catholick Majesty appointed the most high Prince and

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baudie & Pedemontium Principem, altetate suæ Majestatis Cæsareæ Catholicæ Consiliarium actualem intimum, Consilii Aulico-Bellici Præfidem, suumq; locum-tenentem Generalem, sacri Romani Imperii Campi Mareschallum, ac ejusdem Statuum per Italiam Vicarium Generalem, Aurei Velleris Equitem; nec non illustrissimum & excellentissimum Dominum Philippum Ludovicum sacri Romani Imperii Thesaurarium Hæreditarium, Comitem à Sinzendorff, Liberum Baronem in Ernstbrunn, Dominum Dynastiarum Gfoll, superioris Seloviz, Porliz, Sabor, Mulzig, Looz, Zaan & Droskau, Burggravium in Reineck, supremum Hæreditarium Scutiferum ac Præcisorem in superiori & inferiori Austria, Hæreditarium Pincernam in Austria ad Anasum, Aurei Velleris Equitem, sacre Cæsareæ Catholicæ Majestatis Camerarium actualem Consiliarium intimum ac primum Aulæ Cancellarium; ac illustrissimum & excellentissimum Dominum Gundaccarum Thomam sacri Romani Imperii Comitem de Starhenberg, in Schaumburg & Waxenberg, Dominum Ditionum Eschelberg, Leichtenhag, Rottenegg, Freystatt, Haus, Oberwalsee, Senfftenberg, Bottendorff, Hatwan, Aurei Velleris Equitem, sacre Cæsareæ Catholicæ Majestatis Consiliarium intimum actualem, Archi-Ducatus Austriæ superioris & inferioris Mareschallum Hæreditarium: Sua Majestas verò Regia Catholica illustrissimum & excellentissimum Dominum Joannem Gulielmum Baronem de Ripperda, Dominum de Jensema, Engelenburgh, Poelgust, Kou-

Lord Eugene Prince of Savoy and Piedmont, his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty's actual Privy Counsellor, President of the Aulick Council of War, and his Lieutenant-General, Field-Marshal of the holy Roman Empire, and Vicar-General of his Dominions throughout Italy, Knight of the Golden Fleece; as likewise the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Philip Lewis, Hereditary Treasurer of the holy Roman Empire, Count of Sinzendorff, free Baron in Ernstbrunn, Lord of the Lordships of Gfoll, the upper Seloviz, Porliz, Sabor, Mulzig, Looz, Zaan and Droskau, Burgrave in Reineck, supreme Hereditary Shield-bearer and chief Carver in upper and lower Austria, Hereditary Cup-bearer in Austria on the Ens, Knight of the Golden Fleece, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's actual Chamberlain Privy-Counsellor and first Chancellor of his Court; and the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Gundaccar Thomas Count Starhenberg of the holy Roman Empire, in Schaumburg and Waxenberg, Lord of the Lordships of Eschelberg, Leichtenhag, Rottenegg, Freystatt, Haus, Oberwalsee, Senfftenberg, Bottendorff, Hatwan, Knight of the Golden Fleece, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's actual Privy-Counsellor, Hereditary Marshal of the upper and lower Arch-Dutchy of Austria: And his Royal Catholick Majesty appointed the most illustrious and most excellent Lord John William Baron of Ripperda, Lord of Jensema, Engelenburgh, Poelgeest, Koudekente and Ferwert, Hereditary Judge of Humsterlant and Campen. Who, having had Con-

dekente & Ferwert, Judicem Hæreditarium de Humsterlant & Campen, nominavêre. Qui habitis inter se Colloquiis, tandem in sequentes Articulos & Conditiones convenêre, commutatis prius Plenipotentiiis.

Articulus I.

PAX sit christiana, universalis, perpetua, veraq; Amicitia inter suam Cæsaream Catholicam Majestatem; & inter Regis Hispaniarum Catholicam Majestatem, utriusq; eorundem Hæredes & Successores, Regna Hæreditaria, horum Subditos & Provincias; eaque ita sincerè servetur & colatur, ut utraq; pars alterius utilitatem, honorem & commodum promoveat, damna vero & injurias avertat.

II.

Basis & Fundamentum, Regula ac Norma istius Pacis est, & sit, Tractatus *Londinensis* de die ^{2 Augusti, St. N.} _{22 Julii, St. V.} Anni 1718, propositaq; in eo Pacis Conditiones à sua Majestate Cæsareâ Catholicâ eâdem ipsâ die, à Rege Catholico verò *Madriti* 20 Januarii, & die 17 Februarii Anni 1720 *Hagæ-Comitum* approbatæ, & in vim Pacti perpetui mutuo acceptatæ; vigore quarum, præfatus Rex ad reparanda ea, quæ contra Pacem *Badensem* die septimâ Septembris 1714 conclusam, prout & contra Neutralitatem per Tractatum die 14 Martii 1713 pro *Italia* stabilitam, turbata fuerunt, actu restituit suæ Majestati Cæsareæ Insulam & Regnum *Sardinie* in eo statu quo erat tunc cum illud occupavit, renunciavitq; suæ Majestati Cæsareæ omnia Jura, Præ-

ferences together, agreed at length upon the following Articles and Conditions, having first exchanged their full Powers.

Article I.

THAT there be a christian, general, and perpetual Peace, and sincere Friendship between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and his Catholick Majesty the King of Spain, their several Heirs and Successors, hereditary Kingdoms, and the Subjects and Provinces thereof; the said Peace to be inviolably observed and cultivated, so that each Party shall promote the Interest, Honour, and Advantage of the other, and hinder his suffering any Damage or Injuries.

II.

The Basis and Foundation, the Rule and Model of the said Peace, is, and shall be the Treaty of London, concluded the ^{2d August, N. S.} _{22d July, O. S.} 1718; as likewise the Conditions of Peace proposed therein, approved the same Day by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and by the Catholick King at Madrid the 20th of January, and at the Hague the 17th of February, 1720, and mutually accepted by both Parties to have the Force of a perpetual Compact: By Virtue of which Conditions, the said King, to make good all that had been done contrary to the Treaty concluded at Baden the 7th of September 1714, and contrary to the Neutrality established for Italy by the Treaty of the 14th of March 1713, actually restored to his Imperial Majesty the Island and Kingdom of Sardinia, in the same

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tensiones, Rationes & Actiones in dictum Regnum, ita ut sua Majestas Cæsarea de illo, ceu de re suâ, plenè libereque ad eum modum, juxta quem amore boni publici fecit, disposuerit.

III.

Quandoquidem unica, quæ excitari potuit, ratio ad constituendum duraturum in *Europa* Æquilibrium ea visa fuerit, ut pro regula statuatur ne Regna *Galliæ* & *Hispaniæ*, ullo unquam tempore in unam eandemq; Personam, nec in unam eandemq; Lineam coalescere, unirique possent, istaq; duæ Monarchiæ perpetuis futuris temporibus separatæ remanerent; atque ad obfirmandam hanc Regulam Tranquillitati publicæ adeo necessariam ii Principes quibus Nativitatis Prærogativa Jus in utroque Regno succedendi tribuere poterat, uni è duobus pro se totaque sua Posteritate solenniter renunciaverint, adeo ut ista utriusq; Monarchiæ Separatio in Legem fundamentalem abierit in Comitibus Generalibus vulgo *Las Cortes, Madriti* die nonâ Mensis *Novembris* 1712 receptam & per Tractatus Trajectenses die 11 *Aprilis* 1713, consolidatam: Sua Majestas Cæsarea Legi adeo necessariæ & salutari ultimum complementum datura, atq; omnem sinistrae suspicionis Ansam tollere, tranquillitatiq; Publicæ consulere volens, acceptat & consentit, in ea quæ in Tractatu Trajectensi super Jure & Ordine Successionis in Regna *Franciæ* & *Hispaniæ* acta, sancita &

Condition it was in when he made himself Master of it; and renounced, in Favour of his Imperial Majesty, all Rights, Pretensions, Demands, and Claims on the said Kingdom; so that his Imperial Majesty might fully and freely dispose of the same, as of his own Property, in such Manner, as he has done for the Sake of the publick Good.

III.

Forasmuch as the only Means that could be found out to establish a lasting Balance in Europe, was to settle for a Rule, that the Kingdoms of France and Spain should never at any Time be joined and united in one and the same Person, or in one and the same Line; but that the said two Monarchies should in all Time coming for ever remain separated: And whereas, for corroborating this Rule, so necessary to the publick Tranquillity, the Princes, who by the Perogative of their Birth might have a Right to succeed in either of those Kingdoms, have solemnly renounced for themselves, and all their Posterity, one of the two; so that this Separation of the two Monarchies became a fundamental Law, which was passed at *Madrid* by the general Assembly commonly called the *Cortes*, on the 9th of November 1712, and confirmed by the Treaties of *Utrecht* the 11th of April 1713: His Imperial Majesty, to give the last Completion to so necessary and salutary a Law, and being desirous to take away all Occasion of sinister Suspicion, and to promote the common Tranquillity, accepts of, and consents to all that was done, established and transacted by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, transacted

transacta fuerunt, renuntiatque tam pro se quam pro suis Hæredibus, Descendentibus & Successoribus Maribus & Fœminis, omnibus Juribus, omnibusq; in Universum Præ-tensionibus quibuscunq;, nullâ penitus exceptâ, in quæcunq; Regna, Ditiones & Provincias Monarchiæ Hispanicæ, quarum Rex Catholicus per Tractatus Trajectenses agnitus fuit legitimus Possessor; prout jam solennes desuper Renuntiationis Actus in omni meliore formâ expediri, eosque publicari, & in acta loco congruo referri curavit; ac super his Instrumenta solita suæ Majestati Catholicæ Partibusq; compaciscen-tibus actu jam extradidit.

IV.

In vim dictæ Renuntiationis, quam sua Majestas Cæsarea amore universæ Europæ securitatis, habitâ quoq; eâ ratione fecit, quod Dominus Dux Aurelianensis juribus & rationibus suis in Regnum Hispaniæ pro se & pro suis Descendentibus sub eâ conditione renuntiaverit, ne Imperator aut ullus ejusdem Descendentium in dicto Regno succedere unquam posset, sua Majestas Cæsarea Catholica agnoscit Regem Philippum V. legitimum Hispaniarum & Indiarum Regem; finet prætereâ eundem, ejusque Descendentes, Hæredes & Successores Masculos & Fœminas, pacificè frui cunctis iis Ditionibus Monarchiæ Hispanicæ in Europa, in Indiis, & alibi, quarum Possessio ipsi per Tractatus Trajectenses asserta fuit; neque eum in dictâ Possessione directè vel indirectè turbabit unquam, aut ullum

in Relation to the Right and Order of Succession to the Kingdoms of France and Spain; and renounces, as well for himself as for his Heirs, Descendants, and Successors, Male and Female, all Rights and Pretensions whatsoever in general, without any Exception, to any the Kingdoms, Territories and Provinces of the Spanish Monarchy, whereof the Catholick King was by the Treaty of Utrecht acknowledged lawful Possessor; as he has already caused to be dispatched in the best Form, and to be published and registered in the proper Place, his solemn Acts of Renunciation; and has actually delivered the usual Instruments thereof to his Catholick Majesty, and to the contracting Parties.

IV.

By Virtue of the said Renunciation, which his Imperial Majesty made for the Sake of the general Safety of Europe, and in Consideration that the Duke of Orleans had renounced, for himself and his Descendants, his Rights and Pretensions to the Kingdom of Spain, on Condition that neither the Emperor, nor any of his Descendants should ever succeed to the said Kingdom, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty acknowledges King Philip V. for lawful King of Spain and the Indies; and will likewise let the said King of Spain, his Descendants, Heirs and Successors, Male and Female, peaceably enjoy all those Dominions of the Spanish Monarchy in Europe, in the Indies, and elsewhere, the Possession whereof was secured to him by the Treaties of Utrecht; and will never molest him in the said Possession, directly or indirectly, nor assume to

Jus

Jus in dicta Regna & Provincias
sibi sumet.

V.

Pro Renuntiatione atq; Agnitione à sua Majestate Cæsareâ in præcedentibus duobus Articulis factâ, Rex Catholicus vicissim renuntiat tam suo quam suorum Hæredum, Descendentium & Successorum, Marium & Fœminarum, nomine, suæ Majestati Cæsareæ, ejusq; Successoribus, Hæredibus & Descendentibus Masculis & Fœminis, cuncta Jura ac rationes quascunq; nullâ penitus exceptâ, in omnia & quælibet Regna, Provincias & Ditiones, quæ, vel quas sua Majestas Cæsarea in *Italia*, vel in *Belgio* actu possidet, eique vigore Tractatus *Londinensis* obveniunt; abdicatq; se universim omnibus Juribus, Regnis & Provinciis, quæ olim ad Monarchiam *Hispanicam* sive in *Belgio* sive in *Italia* pertinerunt, quas inter Marchionatus *Finaliensis* à sua Majestate Cæsareâ Reipublicæ *Genuensi* Anno 1713 cessus, disertè quoq; comprehensus intelligatur; super quo solennes Renuntiationis actus in omni meliore formâ jam expedire, eosque publicari, & loco congruo in acta referti actu curavit, ac super his Instrumenta consueta suæ Majestati Cæsareæ & Partibus compaciscentibus extradidit. Sua Majestas Catholica renuntiat pariter Juri Reversionis ad Coronam *Hispaniæ*, sibi super Regno *Siciliæ* reservato, omnibusq; aliis Actionibus & Prætensionibus, quarum prætextu suam Majestatem Cæsaream, ejus Hæredes & Successores, directè vel indirectè tam, in supra-

himself any Right to the said Kingdoms and Provinces.

V.

In Consideration of the Renunciation and Recognition made by his Imperial Majesty in the two preceding Articles, the Catholick King on his Side renounces as well for himself as for his Heirs, Descendants and Successors, Male and Female, in Favour of his Imperial Majesty, his Successors, Heirs and Descendants, Male and Female, all Rights and Pretensions whatsoever, without any Manner of Exception, to all, and every the Kingdoms, Provinces and Dominions, of which his Imperial Majesty is actually possessed in Italy or in the Netherlands, and which came to him by Virtue of the Treaty of London; and renounces in general all the Rights, Kingdoms and Provinces which formerly belonged to the Spanish Monarchy, either in the Netherlands or in Italy, among which the Marquisate of Final, yielded by his Imperial Majesty to the Republick of Genoa, in the Year 1713, is understood to be expressly included; whereupon he has actually caused his solemn Acts of Renunciation to be drawn up in the best Form, and to be published and registered in the proper Place, and the usual Instruments thereof to be delivered to his Imperial Majesty and the contracting Parties. His Catholick Majesty renounces likewise all Right of Reversion of the Kingdom of Sicily, which had been reserved to the Crown of Spain; and all other Claims and Pretensions, under Colour of which he might directly or indirectly disturb his Imperial Majesty, his Heirs and
dictis.

dictis Regnis & Provinciis, quàm in cunctis aliis Ditionibus, quas actu in *Belgio & Italia*, vel ubicunque alibi possidet, turbare posset.

VI.

Sua Majestas Cæsarea in Contemplationem serenissimæ *Hispaniarum* Reginæ, consensit jam, sub reservato Imperii consensu, eoq; subinde obtento iterum consentit, ut si quando Ducatum *Hetruriæ*, prout & Ducatus *Parmae & Placentiæ*, ceu agnita à Partibus compaciscentibus in Tractatu *Londinensi* indubitata Imperii Feuda Masculina ex deficientia sexûs Masculini vacare unquam atq; Imperatori & Imperio aperiri contingeret, in iis Filius præfatæ Reginæ primogenitus hujusque Descendentes Masculi ex legitimo Matrimonio nati, iisque deficientibus secundo aliiq; postgeniti ejusdem Reginæ Filii pariter cum eorum posteris Masculis ex legitimo Matrimonio natis, Jure perpetuo primogenituræ juxta Leges ac Consuetudines Imperii Feudales, in dictis Ducatibus ac Terris ad eos in *Hetruria* pertinentibus succedant. In cujus rei Securitatem sua Majestas Cæsarea præfatis Principibus promissas Literas expectativas eventualem Investituram continentes Stylo solito actutum expediri, Regique Catholico tradi curavit. Id tamen citra ullum Damnum aut Præjudicium eorum Principum, qui dictos Ducatus in præsens obtinent, salvâq; illorum per omnia quietâ Possessione.

Successors, either in the abovementioned Kingdoms and Provinces, or in any other Dominions, which his Imperial Majesty actually possesses in the Netherlands and Italy, or any where else.

VI.

His Imperial Majesty, out of Regard to the most serene Queen of Spain has already consented, with a Reservation of the Consent of the Empire; and that being obtained, does again consent, that if at any Time the Dutchy of Tuscany, as also the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, which are acknowledged by the contracting Parties in the Treaty of London to be undoubted Male Fiefs of the Empire, shall on failure of Male Issue ever happen to become vacant, and be open to the Disposall of the Emperor and Empire; the eldest Son of the said Queen, and his Male Descendants born in lawful Marriage; or those failing, the second or other younger Sons of the said Queen, together with their Male Posterity, begotten in lawful Marriage; shall by perpetual Right of Primogeniture, according to the feudal Laws and Customs of the Empire, succeed to the said Dutchies and Territories in Tuscany belonging to them. For Security whereof, his Imperial Majesty has caused the promised Letters of Expectancy, containing the eventual Investiture, according to the usual Style, to be forthwith made out for the aforesaid Princes, and to be delivered to the Catholick King. This, however, without any Detriment or Prejudice to those Princes who now hold the said Dutchies, and saving to
Placuit

Placuit tamen Oppidum *Liburni* in perpetuum esse, & deinceps permanere debere Portum liberum, eo planè modo quo nunc est.

Adpromittit insuper obligatque sese Rex Catholicus, quod Oppidum Portus Longi, una cum eâ parte Insulæ *Ilvæ* quam in ea tenet, præfatis Principi, suo & Reginæ Filio, cedet tradetque, quamprimum iste tempore & ordine debito ad actualement *Hetruriæ* Ducatus Possessionem pertingat.

Abdicatque à se suisque Successoribus *Hispaniarum* Regibus facultatem omnem ex præfatis Ducatibus quidquam sibi asserendi, acquirendi aut unquam possidendi, quin nec Tutelam Principis, cui isti Ducatus obvenient, suscipiendi, aut quocunque tempore gerendi.

Imperator & Rex *Hispaniarum* spondent bonâ fide se religiosèque observaturos, quæ in Fœdere *Londonensi*, de non introducendo in dictos Ducatus, viventibus modernis eorum Possessoribus, proprio aut conductio Milite, acta sunt; ita tamen ut si quando Casus aperturæ unius vel alterius Ducatus eveniat, Princeps Infans Dominus *Carlos*, secundum Literas Investituræ eventualis, ejusdem Possessionem apprehendere possit.

VII.

Sua Majestas Catholica renuntiat pro se suisque in Regno Successoribus & Hæredibus, posteris item suis utriusque sexus, in perpe-

them their quiet Possession in all Respects.

At the same Time it is agreed, that the Town of Leghorn, is, and for ever hereafter ought to be, and remain a free Port, in the very same Manner it now is.

The Catholick King does moreover promise and oblige himself to yield and deliver up the Town of Porto Longone, together with that Part of the Island of Elba which he possesses, to the aforesaid Prince, his and the Queen's Son, as soon as he shall in due Time and Order attain the actual Possession of the Dukedom of Tuscany.

And he renounces for himself and his Successors, Kings of Spain, all Right of claiming, acquiring, or ever possessing any Thing in the said Dutchies, or so much as of taking upon him or them, or at any Time administering the Guardianship of that Prince to whom those Dutchies shall fall.

The Emperor and the King of Spain promise bona fide, and religiously, to observe what is stipulated in the Treaty of London, as to their not introducing into the said Dutchies, during the Lives of the present Possessors, either Troops of their own, or hired Forces; with a Proviso however, that if the Case should happen of the Vacancy of the one or the other of those Dutchies, the Infante Don Carlos, pursuant to the Letters of the eventual Investiture thereof, may take Possession of it.

VII.

His Catholick Majesty renounces for himself, his Successors and Heirs in the Kingdom, and also for his Posterity of either Sex for ever, the Right

tuum, juri Reversionis Regni *Siciliæ* ad Coronam *Hispaniæ*, in Instrumento Cessionis de 10 Junii Anni 1713 erga Regem *Sardinie* sibi reservato; Literasque, ut vocant, Reversales de super confectas, suæ Majestati Cæsareæ una cum Instrumento Ratificationis istius Tractatus bonæ fide extradet: Salvo tamen Reversionis Jure in Insulam & Regnum *Sardinie*, juxta Articulum secundum Conventionum inter Imperatorem & Regem *Sardinie*, sibi competente.

VIII.

Imperator & Rex Catholicus spondent mutuoque se obstringunt ad Defensionem seu Guarantiam reciprocam omnium Regnorum & Provinciarum, quæ vel quas actu possident, aut quorum quarumve Possessio ad illos vigore Tractatus *Londinensis*, per hoc Pacis Instrumentum confirmata, jam pervenit.

IX.

Sit utrinque perpetua Oblivio, Amnestia & generalis Abolitio omnium eorum quæ ab initio Belli moti verbis, scriptis vel factis ab utriusque subditis clam vel palam directè seu indirectè gesta aut patrata fuerunt; gaudeantque ista generali Amnestia & Abolitione omnes & singuli utrinque subditi cujuscunque Status, Dignitatis, Gradus, Conditionis aut Sexus sint, tam Ecclesiastici quam Militares, Politici & Civiles, qui durante Bello Partes unius aut alterius Principis secuti

of Reversion of the Kingdom of Sicily to the Crown of Spain, which by the Instrument of the Cession thereof, the 10th of June, 1713, to the King of Sardinia, was reserved to him; and shall, bona fide, deliver to his Imperial Majesty, together with the Instrument of Ratification of this Treaty, reversal Letters (as they are called) made out for that purpose; saving to himself, however, the Right of Reversion of the Island and Kingdom of Sardinia, belonging to him, pursuant to the 2d Article of the Convention between the Emperor and the King of Sardinia.

VIII.

The Emperor and the Catholick King mutually oblige themselves, and engage for the reciprocal Defence and Guaranty of all the Kingdoms and Provinces which they actually possess, or of which the Possession belongs to them, by Virtue of the Treaty of London, which by the present Treaty is confirmed.

IX.

That there be on both Sides a perpetual Oblivion, Amnestie, and general Abolition of all that from the breaking out of the War, either by Words, Writings or Deeds, privily or openly, directly or indirectly, has been done or committed by the Subjects of either Side; which general Amnestie and Abolition shall be enjoyed by all and every the Subjects on both Sides, of whatever State, Dignity, Rank, Condition or Sex they be, whether of Ecclesiastical, Military, Political or Civil Professions, who during the War
sunt

sunt; vigore cujus universis & singulis permissum & licitum sit recipere plenariam Possessionem & usum fructum suorum Bonorum, Jurium, Privilegiorum, Honorum, Dignitatum & Immunitatum, iisque utentur fruunturque æquè liberè ac iis sub initium ultimi Belli, vel quo tempore uni alterive Parti adhærere cæperunt, gavisi & fructi fuerunt; non obstantibus confiscationibus, arrestis & sententiis sub Bello factis, latis aut publicatis, quæ pro nullis & ceu non factis habeantur. Insuper virtute ejusdem Amnestiæ & Abolitionis omnibus & singulis Subditis, qui unam alteramve Partem secuti sunt, fas liberumque esto Patriam suam repetere, bonisque suis uti, frui, planè ac si Bellum nullum intervenisset; data eis omnimoda facultate, dicta bona sua sive per se, si iis præsentibus sint, sive per Procuratores, si abesse à Patria maluerint, administrandi, eaque vendendi, aut de illis quocunque alio modo pro lubitu suo disponendi, ad eum omninò modum, quo ante cæptum Bellum de iis disponere valuere. Dignitates quoque subditis durante Bello hinc inde collatæ, iis pariter deinceps integrè permanento, mutuoque agnoscantur.

X.

Ad complanandas eas, quæ ratione Titulorum adhuc motæ sunt, Controversias, placuit, ut Sacra Cæsarea Catholica Majestas Carolus

followed the Party of one or the other Prince : By Virtue of which, it shall be permitted, and lawful for all, and every of them, to resume full Possession and Enjoyment of their Estates, Rights, Privileges, Honours, Dignities and Immunities, and to use and enjoy them as freely as they did possess and enjoy them at the beginning of the last War, or at the Time they first adhered to the one or other Party; notwithstanding all Confiscations, Decrees and Sentences, made, passed or published during the War, which shall be deemed as null, and as they were never done: By Virtue likewise of the said Amnesty and Abolition, all and singular the Subjects who have followed either Party shall have Right and Liberty to return to their own Country, and to use and enjoy their Estates or Effects, as fully as if no War had intervened; they having allowed them all Manner of Power to manage their said Estates, either by themselves if they are present, or by their Attornies, if they choose rather to be absent from their Country, and to sell them, or dispose of them in any other Manner, according to their own Pleasure, as fully altogether, as they might have disposed of the same before the War began : Also the Dignities conferred on Subjects, during the War, on either Side, shall in like Manner hereafter remain intire to them, and be mutually acknowledged.

X.

For adjusting the Disputes, which have been raised, and are still subsisting, with respect to Titles, it is agreed, that his sacred Imperial Catholick Ma-

Sextus Romanorum Imperator, & Sacra Regia Catholica Majestas Hispaniarum & Indiarum Rex Philippus Quintus, Titulis utrinque assumptis in posterum Vita utriusque eorum durante utantur; Hæredes vero & eorum Successores, Titulos duntaxat eorum Regnorum & Provinciarum, in quorum Possessione sunt, assumant, aliis verò abstineant.

XI.

Dux Parmæ conservetur & manuteneatur in Possessione omnium suorum Statuum, Jurium & Actionum, eo modo, quo tempore Signaturæ Tractatus Quadruplicis Fœderis fuit: Quæ vero cum finitimis suæ Majestatis Cæsareæ Provinciis subvertunt Controversiæ, eæ per Arbitros ab utraque Parte eligendos amicabiliter decidentur.

XII.

Sua Majestas Cæsarea adpromittit Ordinem succedendi in Regno Hispaniæ receptum, atq; per Tractatum Trajectensem, per Renunciationes, item vi Quadruplicis Fœderis subsequetas, necnon per præsens Pacis Instrumentum confirmatum, tueri se, Guarantiamq; desuper præstare, & quoties opus, manutenere velle; vicissim Rex Hispaniæ tueri & guarantigiare quoque spondet, eum succedendi Ordinem quem sua Majestas Cæsarea ad mentem Majorum suorum in serenissima sua Domo ex Pactis ejusdem antiquis in forma perpetui indivisibilis ac inseparabilis Fidei-commissi primogenituræ affecti pro universis suæ Majestatis

jesty Charles VI. Emperor of the Romans, and his sacred Royal Catholick Majesty Philip V. King of Spain and the Indies, shall hereafter, during the Life of each of them, respectively use the Titles they have each assumed; but their Heirs and Successors shall take upon them the Titles only of those Kingdoms and Provinces which they possess, and shall abstain from others.

XI.

The Duke of Parma shall be preserved and maintained in the Possession of all his Dominions, Rights and Claims, in the same Manner he was at the Time of the signing of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance; and as for the Disputes he has with the bordering Provinces of his Imperial Majesty, they shall be amicably decided by Arbitrators to be chosen on both Sides.

XII.

His Imperial Majesty further promises that he will defend, and guaranty; and, as often as there shall be Occasion, maintain, the Order of Succession settled in the Kingdom of Spain, and confirmed by the Treaty of Utrecht, and by the Renunciations which were made in pursuance of the Quadruple Alliance, as also by the present Instrument of Peace. On the other Hand, the King of Spain promises likewise to defend and guaranty that Order of Succession, which his Imperial Majesty, according to the Mind of his Ancestors, has declared and established in his most serene House, from the antient Compacts thereof, in Form of a perpetual, indivisible, and inseparable Fidei-Commis or Trust, settled utriusq;

utriusq; Sexus Hæredibus & Successoribus declaravit & stabilivit, quique subinde ab Ordinibus & Statibus univerſorum Regnorum, Archi-ducatum, Ducatum, Principatum, Provinciarum ac Ditionum ad serenissimam Domum *Austriacam* jure hereditario spectantium communi omnium voto susceptus, ac grato submissoque animo agnitus, atque in vim Legis Sanctionis pragmaticæ perpetuò valituræ in publica Monumenta relatus fuit.

XIII.

Super dotibus serenissimarum Infantum *Mariæ & Margaritæ Romanorum Imperatricum* ita conventum est, ut constituta pro illis Hypotheca, Urbes, videlicet, Oppida & Terræ ex quibus Fructus seu usufructus annuus pro ratione fortis stipulatæ percipiebantur, restituatur; vel loco istarum Dotium & Hypothecæ fors ipsa in *Ære* parato semel pro semper, una cum fructibus tam ante Obitum Regis *Caroli Secundi*, quam post acceptatum Tractatum *Londinensem* ex iis perceptis, suæ Majestati Cæsareæ persolvantur.

XIV.

Super debitis hinc inde contractis ita convenit, ut quemadmodum sua Majestas Cæsarea Catholica debita in *Catalaunia*, à se vel ejus nomine contracta exsolvit, & quæ adhuc liquidè extant, persolvenda in se recipit; ita quoq; Debita à Ministris serenissimi *Hispaniarum Regis Phi-*

with Right of Primogeniture, for all the Heirs and Successors of his Majesty of both Sexes. Which Order of Succession has since been received with common Consent, by the several Degrees of People, and States of all the Kingdoms, Arch-dutchies, Dutchies, Principalities, and Dominions belonging, by hereditary Right, to the most serene House of Austria; and has been acknowledged with Chearfulness and Submission, and entered among the publick Acts, to have the Force of a Law and pragmatick Sanction of perpetual Validity.

XIII.

As to the Dowries of the most serene Infantas Mary and Margaret, Empresses of the Romans, it is thus agreed, that the Mortgage given for the same, that is to say, the Cities, Towns and Lands, from whence the yearly Revenue or Interest, according to the principal Sum stipulated, was raised, shall be restored; or else in Lieu of the said Dowries and Mortgage, the principal Sum it self shall once for all be paid in ready Money to his Imperial Majesty, together with the Profits received therefrom, as well before the Death of King Charles II. as since the Treaty of London was accepted.

XIV.

As to the Debts contracted on both Sides, it is agreed, that as his Imperial Majesty has paid his Debts in Catalonia, which were contracted by himself, or in his Name, and takes it upon him to discharge those which yet shall appear just and unpaid; so the Debts contracted by the Ministers of the most
lippi.

lippi V. nomine suæ Majestatis in Belgio, Mediolani, Neapolis & in Sicilia contracta, sua Majestas Regia exsolvet vel Creditores contentos reddet; quem in finem Commissarii ad separanda, liquidandaq; dicta Debita, intra bimestre à subscripta Pace ab utraq; Parte constituentur.

Serene King of Spain, Philip V. in his Majesty's Name, in the Netherlands, Milan, Naples, and Sicily, his royal Majesty will pay, or satisfy the Creditors: To which End, Commissioners shall be appointed by each Party within two Months from the signing of this Treaty, for stating and settling the said Debts.

XV.

Cum etiam super Restitutione Palatiorum Romæ, Viennæ & Haggæ Comitum existentium variè actum sit, tandem super iis ita transactum fuit, ut Palatium Haggæ-Comitis extans cum Viennensi compensetur, pro Palatio Romano verò Rex Catholicus Imperatori dimidium ejusdem Pretium seu valorem exsolvat.

XV.

And as there have been many Debates about the Restitution of the Palaces at Rome, Vienna, and the Hague: It is at length agreed, that the Palace at the Hague shall be a Compensation for that of Vienna; and as for the Roman Palace, the Catholick King shall pay to the Emperor half the Price or Value of it.

XVI.

Sub hoc præsentis Pacis Tractatu comprehenduntur illi, qui intra unius Anni Spatium ab una alteraque Parte ex communi consensu nominabuntur.

XVI.

In this Treaty of Peace shall be comprehended all those, who within the Space of one Year shall by common Consent be nominated by either Party.

XVII.

Pacem hoc modo conclusam promittunt Commissarii Cæsarei & Regius Legatus, Plenipotentarii, ab Imperatore & Rege Catholico ad formam hic mutuo placitam ratihabitum, & Ratificationum Instrumenta intra bimestre Spatium, aut citius si fieri possit, hic reciprocè commutatum iri.

XVII.

The Emperor's Commissioners, and the King's Ambassador, being Plenipotentiaries, promise, that the Peace in this Manner concluded, shall be ratified by the Emperor and the Catholick King, according to the Form here mutually agreed on; and that the Instruments of Ratification shall within the Space of two Months, or sooner if possible, be reciprocally exchanged here.

XVIII.

XVIII.

Porro cum Renuntiationes hinc indè factæ, de quibus suprà frequentior mentio facta est, Partem istius Tractatus inter cæteras præcipuam integrantemque efficiant; quantumvis eæ, utpotè in solenni formâ utrinq; ratihabitæ plenum robur vigoremq; suum jamjam obtineant, attamen eos majoris Confirmationis gratiâ huic Tractatui annexere placuit.

Hoc loco insertæ sunt modo dictæ sue Majestatis Cæsareæ Catholice, & sue Majestatis Regiæ Catholicæ Renuntiationes.

XIX.

In quorum fidem roburque, tam Cæsarei Commissarii quam Regius legatus, Plenipotentarii, Tabulas has propriis Manibus subscripserunt & Sigillis suis muniverunt. Acta hæc sunt *Viennæ Austriæ* Trigesima Die Mensis *Aprilis* Anno Domini Millesimo Septingentesimo Vigesimo quinto.

(L. S.) EUGENIUS à Sabaudia.

(L. S.) PHILIPPUS LUD. Comes à Sinzendorff.

(L. S.) GUNDACCARUS THOM. Comes à Starhenberg.

XVIII.

Moreover, as the Renunciations made on both Sides, of which frequent mention has been made above, do constitute the principal and most essential Part of this Treaty; tho' they are already in full Force, as having been ratified in solemn Form on both Sides; yet it is thought fit for the greater Confirmation of them, to annex them to this Treaty.

Here are inserted the said Renunciations of his Imperial Catholick Majesty, and of his Royal Catholick Majesty.

XIX.

In Witness and Confirmation of all which, as well the Imperial Commissioners as the Royal Ambassador, Plenipotentaries, have subscribed this present Instrument with their own Hands, and sealed it with their Seals. Done at Vienna in Austria, the 30th Day of April, in the Year of our Lord, 1725.

(L. S.) J. G. B. de Ripperda.



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the island and composition of all
- which, as well as the several Comma-
- nders at the Royal Garrison, Penin-
- sular, have indicated this present
- Government with their own hands, and
- asked it with their Seal. Done at
- Vienna in Austria, the 30th Day
- April, in the Year of our Lord, 1792.

(La S.) J. G. M. de Rijpordus

(T. S.) Thunbergius Lud. Comes a Saxe-Coburg.

(1. 2) *Gynacantha* Thoms. Coenob. 2. Staphenob.

